

LYME REGIS BOROUGH COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1969



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B O R O U G H O F L Y M E R E G I S

Health Department
Telephone Number Lyme Regis 2136

THE BOROUGH OFFICES,
BROAD STREET,
LYME REGIS.

Personal Telephone Number
of Medical Officer of Health

Dorchester 3131
Extension 470

HEALTH AND PLANNING COMMITTEE 1969

Ald. R. OLIVER, (Chairman)
Ald. F. D. FORTNAM, (Vice-Chairman)

Cllr. V. J. HOMYER
Cllr. E. W. PRICE
Cllr. S. D. CREGAN

Cllr. Dr. J. B. WALKER
Cllr. S. B. WILLIAMS

Cllr. A. RICHARDS (Mayor - ex-officio member)

STAFF - PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

ESTHER JACKSON, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H. (Resigned 19.11.69)

K. J. ADAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H. (Appointed 20.11.69)

Public Health Inspector and
Surveyor

I. D. KENNAUGH, M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector

K. S. BOLT, M.A.P.H.I.
(joint appointment)

LYME REGIS BOROUGH COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1969

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,237
Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,310
Number of Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333
Rateable Value (As at 1st April)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£156,577
Sum represented by Penny Rate..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£640

VITAL STATISTICS 1969

Corrected Birth and Death Rates compared with other areas (Births and Deaths per 1,000 population)

					<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>
Lyme Regis Borough	...	...	...	...	15.4 (10.29)	9.8 (14.45)
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	16.3 (16.9)	11.9 (11.9)
Dorset	...	...	...	...	16.8 (17.1)	11.9 (11.0)
Bridport Borough..	...	...	...	...	16.1 (14.88)	12.6 (12.8)

The figures in brackets are those for 1968.

In calculating Birth and Death rates, area comparability factors are issued by the Registrar General to "correct" irregularities in the age and sex structure of the population, and also to take into account any high mortality due to the presence of residential institutions.

BIRTHS AND INFANTILE DEATHS

	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Live Births	15	15	3	3	36
Still Births	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths under 1 year ...	2	-	1	-	3
Deaths under 4 weeks...	1	-	-	-	1
Deaths under 1 week ...	1	-	-	-	1

Infantile Mortality Rate

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths among infants under one year of age per thousand registered live births. There were 3 infantile deaths under one year of age and 36 births in the area.

The National Rate was 18 deaths among infants under one year of age per thousand live births and the Dorset rate was 18 deaths. Our figure is too small to work out an accurate comparative rate.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

(a) Diseases against which routine immunisation is offered:

Diphtheria: No notifications have been received in the district for 16 years. Cases continue to occur in England and Wales and 14 cases were notified in 1969. Immunisation of young children is certainly responsible for the present happy position.

Whooping Cough: No cases of this disease have been notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis: No cases have been notified for 14 years in this district but 19 cases occurred in England and Wales. Again the freedom from this disease locally is directly due to the use of oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

Tetanus: This disease is now notifiable but fortunately it occurs rarely. No notifications were received during the year. Routine immunisation of children is offered by the County Health Department and family doctors. Without previous immunity, casualty departments are put in a delicate position in deciding upon the use of tetanus antiserum. If a wound is deep or dirty it is folly to withhold the use of the serum but some susceptible individuals react badly to it, particularly so, if it has to be given on a second occasion. As the disease itself is protracted and severe, it is really best for all adults and children to receive a course of immunity to insure against the infection. It is even more necessary to accept a course of immunity if tetanus antiserum has ever had to be given on a previous occasion.

Measles: Eighty cases were notified. This is probably the last epidemic of this disease which the town will experience due to the availability now of an anti-measles vaccine. Children receiving the vaccine occasionally produce mild symptoms and are moderately unwell. They may have poor appetites, a croaky voice and a dry cough. Occasionally there is a fleeting measles rash. These symptoms seem a small price to pay for immunity to a very lowering disease.

Two vaccines made from different modified measles viruses were originally available, but during the year one was withdrawn by the maker. The more satisfactory vaccine then became scarce due to demand, but it is to be hoped that a sufficient number of school children were by the end of the year immunised so that dissemination of the infection was unlikely.

Tuberculosis: No cases were notified during the year.

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Vaccination and Immunisation Statistics 1969

Poliomyelitis Primary Course Boosting dose	Whooping Cough Primary Course Boosting dose	Diphtheria Primary Course Boosting dose	Tetanus Primary Course Boosting dose	Measles
26 107	22 10	23 39	24 72	22

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the above figures.

During 1968 new schedules for immune procedures were recommended by the Ministry of Health and Social Security. These recommended the postponement of all routines for a few months so that response to

immunising would be improved and boosting at eighteen months of age would be unnecessary. The above figures are unsuitable to compare with previous years because of this delay.

Smallpox: No cases occurred. Vaccination is still offered routinely against the disease and the World Health Organisation is attempting to eradicate it from countries which still harbour the virus in the general population. One of the difficulties in keeping free of the infection nationally, is that air travel can transport a patient from an area in which the disease is endemic to this country, well within the incubation period.

(b) Infections against which routine immunisation is not offered:

Two cases of dysentery and three of scarlet fever were notified during the year.

Obtaining Information about Infectious Disease

A member of Beaminster R.D.C. asked me recently how I obtained information about infectious disease. I had not previously considered that members may not know the answer to this and at the time gave a short "off the cuff" reply which it may be informative to enlarge upon.

Family doctors and hospital staff have a statutory duty to notify certain diseases and this they usually do with great alacrity if they feel "preventive measures" can be taken by the department. Preventive measures may range from the exclusion from work of infected persons, to vaccination in the face of infection (Poliomyelitis, Smallpox and to some extent Measles and German Measles), to tracing the source of infection, or to giving human immune serum. Many other courses of action are available depending on the nature of the disease.

Information also comes from other Local Authorities, Port or Airport* Health Authorities usually concerning persons who have moved into the district, or concerning locally produced food thought to be infected. The County Veterinary Officer writes or telephones about animals infected with disease communicable to man and the Public Health Laboratory lets me know the results of any investigations which may have a bearing on community health. The Police have a statutory duty to notify me of any animal suspected of being infected with Anthrax. Schools and other closed communities experiencing an epidemic get in touch fairly quickly, usually for advice on dealing with their own domestic problems, whether the disease is notifiable or not. Thus their troubles may range from fleas to 'flu or for advice upon how soon children should return after suffering german measles when female staff are of child bearing age etc..

I understand that since the inception of the National Health Service doctors feel that the public will not tolerate levels of pain and ill health as formerly. This is also true of potential sources of infection which can be detected by eye, but not unfortunately regarding food hygiene which requires more insight. Thus members of the public will pass information to me about disease and situations likely to cause disease, also managers of shops will ask advice about the health of staff. Information, investigation and decisions on infectious disease matters are taking place daily.

- * A favourite airport notice gives details of travellers who have been to areas where Smallpox occurs, and who have returned to your district within the incubation period of the disease.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

The Dorchester Public Health Laboratory under the Directorship of Dr. G. H. Tee gives excellent service. I wish to acknowledge his ready assistance in all infectious disease matters.

CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Code</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	-
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	-	2
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	2	1
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	1
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	1	3
B46(4)	Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	-
B28	Isochaemic Heart Disease	4	1
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease	2	3
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	2	6
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	-
B32	Pneumonia	2	-
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	1	1
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1
B46(10)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	-
B45	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions +	-	1
BE48	All Other Accidents *	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Total All Causes</u>		<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>

+ This category includes cases for which no specific diagnoses can be made even after investigation, symptoms of undetermined cause, and for example, provisional symptomatic diagnoses in patients who failed to return for further investigation or medical care.

* Accidents not due to motor vehicles, poisoning, fire, etc.

CAUSES OF DEATH

A list of the numbers dying from common diseases is meaningless unless compared with national figures. The latest available are those for 1968 which, although referring to deaths in a previous year, demonstrate that the trends of causes of death in the Borough, are similar to those in England and Wales.

	<u>England And Wales</u>		<u>Lyme Regis M.B.</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Ischaemic Heart Disease	59,457	36,920	4	1
Cerebrovascular Disease	30,202	46,052	2	6
Cancer of Lungs	23,903	4,933	2	1
Bronchitis	23,299	8,011	1	1
Pneumonia	17,941	22,707	2	-
Cancer of Stomach	7,242	5,507	1	-
Suicide	2,695	1,889	-	-

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PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD INSPECTION

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

There are 160 food premises in the Borough, falling into the following categories of trade (note: the total is greater than 160 because many premises fall into more than one category).

Bakers	3
Butchers	4
Fishmongers	3
Grocers	16
Greengrocers	8
Confectioners	6
Restaurants & Cafes	22
Hotels	19
Hospitals & Nursing Home	2
Fried Fish	1
Ice Cream	38
Dairies	2
Public Houses	12
Poulterers	4
School Canteens	4
Private Hotels & Guest Houses	65

209

Food Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955

Manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream	3
Sale of ice cream	35
Preparation and Manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food ...	5

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

These regulations were generally well complied with, but it was necessary to give a formal warning to the owner of one mobile stall selling hot dogs, following which he ceased to trade in Lyme Regis. There was also a prosecution in January, 1969, previously reported, in respect of a poultry delivery vehicle which was in an unsatisfactory condition. The owner in this case pleaded guilty to six charges and was fined £25 with 8 guineas costs. The driver was also fined £5.

Food Hygiene

The steady improvement continued in the standard of construction and equipment of food premises, and works of major improvement were carried out in ten hotels, guest houses, restaurants and cafes, including complete renovation and re-furbishing of the kitchens of the Royal Lion Hotel, Three Cups Hotel, and the Bay Hotel. Furthermore, the Dorset County Council have agreed, at this Council's request, to carry out major improvements in the kitchens of two of their boarding establishments in the Borough.

Food Complaints

The following complaints were received and investigated:-

1. Discoloured Canned Grapefruit.

A consignment of canned grapefruit received by the local hospital was surrendered. The lacquering of the cans had been broken down by the contents, causing discolouration of the cans and fruit, and a metallic taste. The importers were informed and 30 cans were sent to the Chipping Campden Research Station where it was found that the sugar used had contained an excess of sulphur dioxide. All stocks known to be suspect were withdrawn by the importers.

2. Crystal formation on canned grapefruit.

A can of grapefruit was purchased from a local shop by a holiday visitor and on being opened the contents were found to be covered with white spots, which made them repugnant. Although this was clearly old stock, the shopkeeper had refused to refund the purchase price until the Inspector visited him. Much bad feeling could be avoided between traders and customers by a sensible attitude towards complaints which are obviously justified.

3. Foreign body in loaf.

A "bap" loaf baked by a local baker was brought into the office with what the customer thought was a mouse dropping embedded in it. No trace of mice infestation was found in the bakehouse, however, where pest control is regularly carried out by a specialist contractor.

3. Foreign body in loaf. (Cont'd)

It is considered that the foreign body was a small piece of charred material from the baking tray.

4. Mouldy Clotted Cream.

Carton of clotted cream bought from the local branch of a multiple grocery store, found to be covered with green and black mould when opened. Investigation showed cream had been in the shop eight days before sale, and there were a number of other cartons still unsold from the same delivery. All were surrendered, and the matter taken up with the head office. Cause was incorrect rotation of stock due to changeover of management. The firm took urgent steps to prevent recurrence.

Food Sampling

Five bacteriological samples of ice cream were taken, and all fell into Grade 1.

24 bacteriological swabs were taken of catering equipment of which 15 were satisfactory and 9 were unsatisfactory.

In addition, an interesting series of swabs were taken of catering equipment in one of the County Council boarding establishments, to demonstrate that it is better to air-dry crockery and cutlery rather than to use wiping cloths. The experiment was carried out in conjunction with the County Council Health Department. Five articles of equipment were swabbed after air-drying, and five similar articles were tested after being washed in exactly the same way (in a sterilant solution) but after they had been dried with what appeared to be a clean, dry tea cloth. In every case there was a dramatic increase in the number of organisms found on a plate count.

Meat Inspection

There is no slaughterhouse within the Borough.

Poultry Inspection

There is no poultry processing establishment within the Borough.

Condemnation of Food

The following foodstuffs were surrendered voluntarily by local traders and were disposed of as being unfit for human consumption:-

	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned fruit	2	22	9
Canned vegetables		22	12
Canned meat		6	0
Clotted Cream		3	0
Total	3	26	5

HOUSING

The 1969 Housing Act makes changes affecting sub-standard property, in three important respects. It adds "internal arrangement" to the list of items to be taken into account in deciding whether a house is unfit; it permits the owner of property to change the tenancy from "controlled" to "regulated", provided he brings the house up to a satisfactory standard; and it increases the grants available for improving houses, and now permits the inclusion of necessary repairs in the grant works. The central government also stated that the emphasis in housing policy was to shift more towards improvement.

In Lyme Regis, where the policy has always been to conserve and improve, rather than to demolish, this change is encouraging. There was a very marked increase in the number of enquiries about grant-aid after the Act came into force, and up to the time of writing, this has continued. It is to be hoped that the Council will continue to encourage owners to improve their houses, by making grants more readily available.

Unfit Dwellings

The number of unfit dwellings is gradually being reduced. In 1956 it was estimated that there were 40, and this number was subsequently revised to 44. Since then, as a result of formal or informal action by the Council, 36 of these dwellings have either been demolished, closed or improved sufficiently to take them out of the "unfit" category. The only properties known to be unfit which remain occupied are:-

17. Coombe Street (Undertaking)	2. Georges Square (Undertaking)
43. Coombe Street (Closing Order)	3. Georges Square (Undertaking)
2. East Cliff (Undertaking)	1. Manor Cottages (Closing Order)
4. East Cliff (Undertaking)	6. Sherborne Bldgs (Undertaking)

The following table shows the dwellings on which action was taken during the year, or on which there were operative Closing Orders or formal undertakings.

	Undertaking	Closing Order	Demolition Order Revoked	Undertaking Revoked	Improvements Made or in hand	Dwellings Vacated
8. Church Street (part)		X				
17. Coombe Street	X					
31. Coombe Street		X			X	
43. Coombe Street		X				
2. East Cliff	X					
4. East Cliff	X					
2. Georges Square	X					
3. Georges Square	X					
1. Manor Cottages		X				
2. Manor Cottages		X				
5. Monmouth Street	X				X	X
9. Sherborne Lane					X	
20. Sherborne Lane			X		X	
21. Sherborne Lane			X		X	
26. Sherborne Lane				X	X	
35. Sherborne Lane		X			X	
6. Silver Street	X					
8. Silver Street	X					
11. Silver Street	X					X
12. Silver Street		X				
6. Sherborne Buildings	X					

During 1969, works of major improvement or re-construction were carried out or in hand in the following properties:--

- 31. Coombe Street
- 5. Monmeuth Street
- 20. Sherborne Lane
- 21. Sherborne Lane
- 26. Sherborne Lane

Slum Clearance

In November, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government asked all local authorities to indicate what action would be taken to deal with unfit houses in the period 1970-73. The Council considered this and the following table shows the information supplied to the Ministry:

		1970	1971	1972	1973
1. <u>Part</u> <u>111.</u>	a. Houses in areas to be cleared	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	b. Houses to be cleared	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2. <u>Part</u> <u>11.</u>	Houses likely to be subject to demolition or closing orders	1	2	-	-
3.	The majority of houses listed as unfit in 1956 have already been either renovated or demolished. Those remaining as unfit have either Closing Orders or formal undertakings operative. Of the latter group it is not envisaged that more than one or two will have to be demolished. This is because the majority of these properties are of the small cottage type, for which there is great demand for purchase and reconditioning in this holiday resort.				

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Standard Grants

Because it was expected that the 1969 Housing Act would increase grants, there were no applications in the first part of the year before the Act was passed. Subsequent to this, two applications were approved. Work on two others was completed and the grants paid.

Discretionary Grants

The only Discretionary Grants approved and paid during the year were in respect of the six Marder Bequest Almshouses mentioned below. Work on one grant approved in 1968 was completed and the grant (£453) was paid. This was in respect of the conversion of a house into two flats.

I believe that there are a number of house owners who wish to improve their property to Discretionary grant standard, but are put off by the fact that the Council do not have a clear policy towards these grants. A Discretionary grant application involves having plans prepared and obtaining builders' estimates, and owners are reluctant to incur this expense unless they know they have a fair change of getting their applications approved. It is important therefore that the Council decide their policy as soon as possible.

Qualification Certificates

The 1969 Housing Act allows a house owner to apply to the Council for a Qualification Certificate where he considers that a house meets the qualifying conditions. These are that the house has all the standard amenities, is in good repair and fit for human habitation, and is occupied by a controlled tenant. If the Council issue the certificate, the tenancy becomes "regulated" and a fair rent can be fixed by the Rent Officer.

No applications have yet been received for Qualification Certificates.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

Housing for the Elderly

There are five units for the elderly in Hill Road together with an additional unit so that warden service is provided. There are also six Marder Bequest Almshouses and four Tudbold Almshouses. The Marder Bequest Almshouses were improved to full Discretionary Grant standard during the year, and the possibility of improving the Tudbold Almshouses is being investigated, although no final decision has been taken.

Council House Improvement

Application was made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for grants towards the cost of bringing eleven Council houses in Corporation Terrace up to the 12 point standard. Works on these houses commenced in October, and the houses involved were Nos. 4, and 25 - 34 inclusive.

Authority was given by Council to carry out improvement works to provide standard amenities in two Corporate houses in Coombe Street, and it is expected that these works will be completed in 1970.

New Housing

During 1969 15 new houses were built by private enterprise, and in addition one existing house was converted to provide one additional unit of accommodation. Therefore a total of 16 new units of accommodation have been provided in the Borough during the year.

Post War Housing

Completed by : (a) Local Authority 211
(b) Private enterprise :
 Houses 287)
 Flats 62) 349

Number of houses owned by the Local Authority 345

Waiting List

There were 76 applicants on the waiting list for houses at the end of the year compared with 60 last year and 40 in 1967.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Routine inspections and spot checks were carried out at premises to which the Act applies.

The following are the prescribed particulars to be included in the annual report to the Minister under Section 60 of the Act:

Class of premises	No. of premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at the end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection
Offices	1	17	6
Retail Shops	1	51	41
Wholesale shops & ware-houses	-	1	1
Catering establishments	-	25	22
Fuel Storage depots	-	1	1
Totals	2	95	71

Number of visits of all kinds to registered premises - 114.

Analysis by workplace of persons employed

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
Offices	72
Retail shops	167
Wholesale department, warehouses	5
Catering establishments open to public	154
Canteens	1
Fuel storage depots	6
	<hr/>
Total	405
	<hr/>
Total males	133
Total females	272

PETROLEUM SPIRIT

No. of premises licensed to store petroleum	2
No. of inspections	12
No. of informal notices served	3
Total petrol storage capacity licensed	7,000 gals.

RODENT AND PESTS CONTROL

No full time rodent operator is employed. One of the Council's workmen who has attended training courses deals with the Council's drains, sewers, refuse tip and property, and also private premises on receipt of complaints.

No. of premises inspected	392
No. of premises treated	15
Infestations found (rats)	15
" " " (mice)	0

Feral Pigeons

The nuisance caused by feral pigeons in the Town Hall and Coombe Street areas increased during 1969, due mainly to the fact that visitors and some local residents delighted in feeding them. The damage done to adjacent buildings is considerable, and the fouling of pavements and roads (Coombe Street in particular) constitutes a nuisance.

Efforts aimed at reducing the pigeon population were made, firstly by the use of a bait treated with a narcotizing drug, and secondly by trapping. The use of narcotics has several drawbacks, in that it is permitted only in accordance with the terms of a Ministry of Agriculture licence. The conditions attached to the licence make satisfactory treatment difficult, and although 58 birds were caught and destroyed it was decided to try trapping as an alternative. When the trap was first put into operation, 33 birds were quickly caught, but the remainder then became trap shy. Further efforts will be made to reduce the pigeon population.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Complaints were received concerning the noise created in two separate business premises. In one case the occupant of a flat over a shop was disturbed by machinery which had been installed in the shop, and after considerable negotiations an improvement was effected.

In the other case, a new refrigerator motor was installed on the flat roof at the rear of a grocery store, and the noise from this was a nuisance to a number of people living in adjacent properties. The motor was subsequently moved and enclosed in an acoustic housing. The nuisance was thereby abated.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The developed areas of the town are on a water borne system, combining foul and surface sewers, with the exception of the post war housing estate which has separate systems. All new properties, where practicable, are now being dealt with on separate systems. One small area, Ware Lane, has a separate septic tank and filter. The Council's Monmouth Beach area with caravans and chalets has water borne sanitation.

Over two thirds of the drainage from the town is received and discharges into the sea below low water mark by the eastern outfall (18" cast iron sewer) across Broad Ledge, installed in 1900. The Cobb area is dealt with by a 9" sewer discharging into a 12" cast iron sewer carried out beyond low water mark west of the Cobb. The 9" portion of this sewer is situated in the movement area of Cobb Road, and requires constant attention.

Consideration of a new treatment plant continued throughout the year and on withdrawal of the requirement to make a hydrographic survey, the Council instructed engineers to report further on the possibilities of an inland treatment works.

Public Lavatories

Accommodation is provided for both sexes in six blocks at the Square, Marine Parade, Monmouth Beach, Holmbush Car Park and one small block for men at Victoria Pier. Following the provision of public car parking facilities at Woodmead Hall last year, the outside sanitary accommodation was improved to provide separate conveniences for both men and women.

Pollution of Rivers

No serious pollution occurs in the river Lym during its course through the Borough.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

No nuisances were reported during the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

One boarding establishment (for cats) is licensed.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

A weekly collection is made of household and trade refuse by one lorry, and in the summer months additional collections are made in the business areas of the town as required. The refuse is disposed of at a tip on the cliffs east of the town. All the main streets are swept daily. Gullies are cleared on the Borough roads by the Council and on the Classified roads by the County Council. Litter baskets are provided in parts of the town and beaches.

SCHOOLS

These are regularly inspected; all have piped water supplies, water closets and washing facilities. Primary schools are supplied daily with pasteurised milk.

Four samples of water were taken from the swimming pool in one school in the area by the County Council staff; all were satisfactory.

CAMPING SITES

There is one well maintained site of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres situated on the hill to the north of the town, with 200 caravan sites licensed for summer use only and winter storage. The site has main drainage and water supply.

On the Monmouth Beach, owned by the Council, there exists a total of 70 day huts, caravans and chalets for summer use only. Water is supplied by standpipes at various points. The former R.A.F. recreation building was acquired by the Council and converted to form a block of toilets and ablutions to the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act standards. It provides male and female accommodation totalling 15 water closets, 10 wash-hand basins, 6 showers and 3 laundry sinks and is connected to the main sewer, water and electricity services, with a hot water supply by metered gas.

On the same beach the Council own and let 28 residential chalets, all with individual main services, for seasonal letting. Lavatory accommodation is provided at the rear in a separate block of buildings, and drains to the public sewer.

On the Monmouth Plateau there are 19 caravans each with a gully connected to the sewer, a standpipe for water supply for each pair of caravans and a block of toilets.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961FACTORIES ON THE COUNCIL'S REGISTER AND DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities.	1	0	0	0
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	14	5	0	0
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities (excluding Outworkers' premises)	15	15	0	0
Total	30	20	0	0

FACTORIES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness.	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable)					
Temperature.)	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate)					
Ventilation.)	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors.	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient.	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	1	1	0	0	0
(c) Not separate for sexes.	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	1	0	0	0

OUTWORK		Section 133		Section 134		
Nature of work.	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 133 (1) (c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions
1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Note: The class of work specified by 1 in column 1 is the making, cleaning etc. of wearing apparel.

WATER SUPPLY

Lyme Regis obtains its water supply from the East Devon Water Board. The Hartstongue spring, Pinhay, has a capacity of 500,000 gallons per day and there is a 500,000 gallon reservoir at Rousdon providing additional storage for the area.

In addition, to guard against interruption in supplies through landslips at the Pinhay Source, 120,000 gallons per day can be abstracted from the River Axe.

All dwellinghouses with the exception of five, which have private supplies, are supplied from public water mains, direct to the houses. There are no houses dependant upon standpipes.

Bacteriological Analyses

100 samples were taken from springs, reservoirs, mains and household taps for bacteriological examination with the following results:-

Number of samples containing no Bact. Coli. type 1 organisms per 100 ml = 100										
"	"	"	"	"	"	Coliform organisms per 100 ml = 95 (95%)				
"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	= 3 (3%)
"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	= 1 (1%)
"	"	"	"	"	"	16	"	"	"	= 1 (1%)

These results indicate a satisfactory standard of water supply.

Chemical Analysis

Report on a sample of water taken recently at Pinhay Pumping Station.
(results are in parts per million).

Appearance	clear & bright	non carbonate hardness	28.0
colour	5° HAZEN	total hardness	260.0
taste & odour	satisfactory	total solids (dried @ 180°C	366.0
turbidity	Nil	carbonate	139.0
pH	7.6	sulphate	29.9
Conductivity (25°C)	580 (umhos)	chloride	32.6
Free carbondioxide	11.5	nitrate	14.0
total alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	232.0	fluoride	0.1
caustic alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	NIL	silica	3.1
ammoniacal nitrogen	0.04	iron	trace
albuminoid nitrogen	0.05	aluminium, manganese, zinc, copper, lead, all absent	
nitrate nitrogen	2.3		
oxygen absorbed (4 hrs @ 26.7°C)	0.2	Free residual chlorine	0.2
carbonate hardness	232.0		

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes. The public water supply has been satisfactory in quantity during the year.

I am grateful to Mr.E.C.Gordon, Chief Engineer to the East Devon Water Board, for his help and advice on this section of the report.

Rainfall

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
January	0.80	4.47	3.15	3.62	3.56	4.39
February	1.37	0.10	5.24	3.41	2.38	2.93
March	5.44	3.35	0.95	2.93	1.25	3.27
April	2.46	0.95	4.59	1.34	2.86	1.72
May	3.28	2.22	2.13	4.68	2.63	3.88
June	1.25	2.68	1.80	0.64	4.97	1.24
July	0.69	4.01	1.60	1.80	2.67	3.47
August	0.82	4.11	3.83	2.38	2.07	1.62
September	1.28	3.26	0.76	4.64	4.61	1.93
October	3.84	0.98	6.20	6.07	3.89	0.50
November	2.48	4.58	2.44	1.80	3.45	5.57
December	3.86	5.80	3.60	2.53	4.50	3.20
Totals	27.57	36.51	36.29	35.84	38.84	33.72

Swimming Pools

Two bacteriological samples were taken of water from the swimming pool in one of the Guest houses, and both samples were satisfactory.

